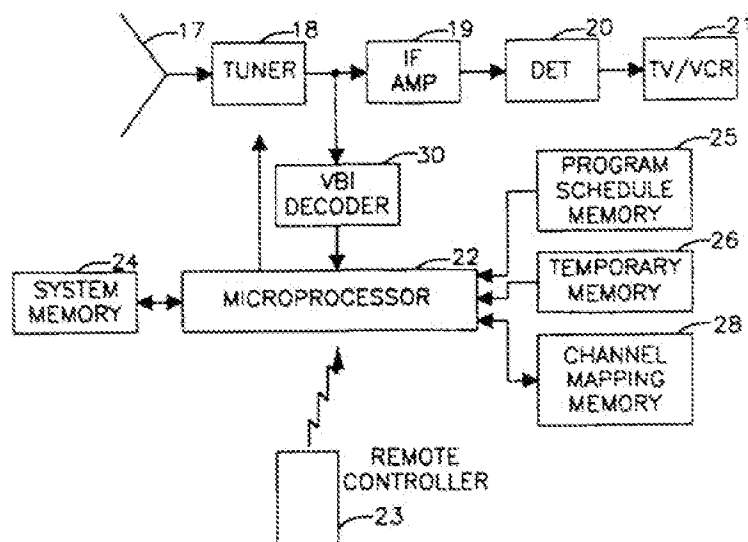




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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING A TELEVISION TUNER



(57) Abstract

One of the television signals from a plurality of channels includes as supplemental data a plurality of channel lineups and a unique geographic area identifier for each channel lineup. When the transmitted television signals are received at a tuner (18), the transmitted identifiers are compared with a user inputted geographic area identifier. The transmitted channel lineup for the transmitted identifier that matches the user inputted identifier is stored (28) for future use as a valid channel lineup. The valid channel lineup is then used to set the tuner in response to user inputted channel commands. The described arrangement can be used to download channel lineups with a television signal that is transmitted to viewers of services that have different channel lineups. The applicable channel lineup is determined at the local tuner by means of the geographic area identifier.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING A TELEVISION TUNER

Background of the Invention

5 This invention relates to control of a television tuner, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for automatically setting the channel lineup applicable to a particular tuner location and transmission service.

10 Television program sources, stations and networks such as HBO, WGN, and ABC are transmitted on different frequencies, i.e., channel numbers, depending upon the cable, satellite, or broadcast transmission service used by the television viewer and the tuner location. The table that relates the television program source names to the channel numbers for the particular service used by the viewer is sometimes called the channel lineup. If the television viewer is using a printed program guide, he or she must usually consult a printed channel lineup to determine the channel number to which the tuner should be set for the
15 viewer's transmission service to receive a particular program source such as HBO.

To facilitate the process for the viewer, there are on the market remote controllers that have a so called channel mapping memory which stores the channel lineup applicable to the particular transmission service and/or tuner location. The viewer must first set up the controller by keying in the channel lineup manually. Then, when the viewer keys in a
20 particular source name, e.g., ABC, the controller accesses the channel mapping memory, converts the source name to the applicable channel number, and sets the tuner accordingly.

25 Recently with the advent of systems to set a video tape recorder (VCR) for unattended recording by means of code numbers, such as used in a commercial system called VCR PLUS+™ or by means of an onscreen cursor to select programs from a list displayed on the television screen, channel mapping has become a necessity. The channel lineup applicable to the tuner location is stored in a channel mapping memory so that when the viewer designates a name of a program source by code number or cursor, the corresponding channel number is retrieved from the memory and used automatically to set the tuner.

30 The most common way to load the channel lineup into the channel mapping memory is for the viewer to key in the applicable channel numbers manually responsive to a series of prompts displayed on the television screen, as described, for example, in British Patent Specification GB 2 256 333 A, published on December 2, 1992.

35 There have been attempts to automate the process of loading the applicable channel lineup into the channel mapping memory. U.S. Patent No. 4,894,714 to Christis discloses the transmission of a channel lineup from a television transmitter station as a teletext page. The teletext page is downloaded to a channel mapping memory at the television receivers served by the transmitter. This arrangement requires that each and every cable, satellite, or broadcast service transmit only the channel lineup applicable to that particular service.

1 A telephone service also exists that downloads to a viewer's remote controller the channel lineup applicable to the viewer's transmission service. After ringing up the telephone service, the viewer announces his or her transmission service, e.g., cable company, and/or postal directory code (zip code). The channel lineup is then transmitted to the viewer
5 over a telephone line.

Summary of the Invention

According to the invention, one of the television signals from a plurality of channels includes as supplemental data a plurality of channel lineups and a unique geographic area identifier for each channel lineup. When the transmitted television signals are received at
10 a tuner, the transmitted identifiers are compared with a user inputted geographic area identifier. The transmitted channel lineup for the transmitted identifier that matches the user inputted identifier is stored for future use as a valid channel lineup. The valid channel lineup is then used to set the tuner in response to user inputted channel commands. The described arrangement can be used to download channel lineups as part of a television signal that is
15 transmitted to viewers of services that have different channel lineups. The applicable channel lineup is determined at the local tuner by means of the geographic area identifier. Preferably, the geographic area identifiers are postal directory codes (zip codes).

If the transmitted identifier that matches the user inputted identifier includes more than one channel lineup, the valid channel lineup for the television signals transmitted to the tuner
20 location is determined and stored for future use. Specifically, the radio spectrum is scanned for television signals that includes supplemental data and a designation of program source name to create a partial channel lineup. The partial channel lineup is compared with the stored channel lineups. The stored channel lineup that matches is the valid one. If more than one stored channel lineup matches, the ambiguity is resolved by manually inputting the
25 channel numbers for one or more program source names.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of a specific embodiment of the best mode contemplated of carrying out the invention are illustrated in the drawings, in which

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of television transmitters configured to practice
30 the invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a processor controlled television receiver and/or VCR programmed to practice the invention;

FIG. 3a to 3c are idealized diagrams representing the supplemental data processed by the apparatus of FIGS. 1 and 2 to determine the valid channel lineup at the particular tuner
35 location;

FIG. 4 is a diagram representing channel lineups that illustrate the operation of the invention;

1 FIG. 5 is a diagram representing partial channel lineups that illustrate the operation of the invention;
and

5 FIG. 6 is a television screen formatted to display simultaneously a current television program and program listings to assist in completing a channel lineup .

Detailed Description of the Specific Embodiments

10 The invention contemplates the transmission of supplemental data with one or more multiple channel television signals. Each program source, e.g., KCET and/or WGN is called herein a "host." The supplemental data includes the channel lineups of most or all the television transmission services that receive the host program source and a unique geographic
2area identifier for each channel lineup. Thus, hundreds or even thousands of channel lineups, depending on the geographic area served by the host program source, are transmitted with the host television signal. The invention is described below in conjunction with a cable television service, but it can also be used in a satellite or broadcast television service.

15 In FIG. 1, a host program source 10 and a source of supplemental data 11 are coupled to a VBI encoder 12 to insert the supplemental data into the VBI of the television signal of source 10. Alternatively, the supplemental data could be transmitted on a subcarrier of the television signal or by other known means for carrying data with a television signal. Preferably, the supplemental data is repeated continuously all the time that source 10 is
20 sending out a television signal. The television signal of source 10 with the supplemental data is transmitted to a plurality of conventional cable head ends 13a, 13b, ..., 13n. At head ends 13a, 13b, ..., 13n, as represented by horizontal lines 14a, 14b, ..., 14n extending to the left of the head end, the television signal of source 10 with the supplemental data is combined with the television signals from a number of other program sources at assigned frequencies
25 that vary from one cable head end to another. As a result of these different frequency assignments, the cable system associated with each head end has its own channel lineup. As represented by horizontal lines 15a, 15b, ..., 15n extending to the right of the head end, the combined multiple channel television signals are coupled to inputs 16a, 16b, ..., 16n of the cable trunks for distribution to the subscribers of the cable service.

30 In FIG. 2, a subscriber drop 17 is fed to a television tuner 18. In a cable system, tuner 18 is the front end of the cable converter of one of many subscribers of the cable system. If the invention is practiced in another type of television transmission service, tuner 18 could be a satellite receiver, a television receiver, or a VCR. Tuner 18 is coupled by an intermediate frequency amplifier (IF AMP) 19 to a video detector (DET) 20. A baseband
35 video signal at the output of DET 20 is coupled to a television monitor or video cassette recorder (TV/VCR) 21. Tuner 18 is set by a signal from a microprocessor 22 to the desired local channel number. A remote controller 23 is coupled to microprocessor 20, typically by an infrared transmission link. Microprocessor 22 accesses a system memory 24, a program

1 schedule memory 25, a temporary memory 26, and a channel mapping memory 28, which
are functionally different, but could be incorporated in a single integrated circuit. Memory
25 stores a data base of current and future program listings, including title, program source
(station), start time, and program length, to serve as an electronic program guide that is
5 displayed on a television screen. A VBI decoder 30 strips from the television signal to which
tuner 12 is set the supplemental data transmitted in the vertical blanking interval (VBI).

FIG. 3 depicts supplemental data 32 carried in the VBI of a host program source. A
header field 34 designates the beginning of the supplemental data, identifies the particular
host, and controls operation of decoder 30 with clock run in and framing code information.
10 Following header field 34 are the channel lineup fields 36a, 36b, ..., 36n, each of which is
preceded by a unique geographic area identifier field 38a, 38b, ..., 38n, respectively. The
geographic area identifiers are preferably postal directory codes (zip codes) because such
codes are easy for the viewer to remember. However, they could alternatively be codes
uniquely assigned to the various cable, satellite or broadcast services, in which case there
15 would be only a single channel lineup for each geographic area identifier. In any case, the
codes uniquely identify the geographic area in which the viewer's tuner is located.

If there is more than one cable service operating in a postal directory zone, there are
a plurality of channel lineups applicable to such postal directory zone. In such case, it is
preferable to place all the channel lineups adjacent to one geographic area identifier field 38
20 in one channel lineup field 36 along with an optional manual ambiguity resolution routine.
This is illustrated in FIG. 3B, in which a postal directory zone 91105 is assumed to have
adjacent channel lineups #1, #2, and 3# in a single field 36a. Alternatively, each channel
lineup could be placed in a separate channel lineup field 36 adjacent to a geographic area
identifier field 38. This is illustrated in FIG. 3C, in which lineups #1, 2#, and #3 are in
25 individual fields 36a, 36m, 36n, separated from each other by a number of channel lineups
for other postal directory zones, as represented by gaps 40 and 42.

It is contemplated that the television signal of a host will be received by television
viewers nationwide or regionally such as by state or county, all be it on different channel
numbers, i.e., channel frequencies. All the channel lineups for the entire geographic region
30 served by the particular host are received by tuner 18 as part of supplemental data 32. Thus,
there may be hundreds or even thousands of channel lineups in the VBI of the host. In
addition, the supplemental data could include other types of information such as a database
of television programs to enable the display of an onscreen program guide or program titles
and other information to enable the viewer to index recorded television programs. The
35 additional supplemental data such as the database of program schedule information could be
stored in system memory 24.

In operation, the viewer downloads the applicable channel lineup to channel mapping
memory 28 by pressing a key on remote controller 22 to initiate a set up mode and then

1 keying in his or her postal directory code. In the set up mode, microprocessor 20 controls
tuner 12 to scan the channels of the spectrum to locate a host. When a host is located,
supplemental data 32 is downloaded through decoder 30 to microprocessor 22 where the
transmitted postal directory codes in identifier fields 38a, 38b...38n are compared with the
5 user inputted postal directory code and the channel lineup or lineups for the transmitted postal
directory code that matches the inputted code are stored in temporary memory 26. If there
is only one channel lineup for the matching postal directory code, that channel lineup is
transferred directly to channel mapping memory 28. If there is more than one channel lineup
for the matching postal directory code, the ambiguity resolution routine described below
10 automatically selects the channel lineup applicable to the location of the viewer's tuner for
transfer to channel mapping memory 28. Briefly, the spectrum is scanned in one of a
number of ways described below to create a partial channel lineup from the available
program source name data and this partial channel lineup is compared with the channel
lineups for the matching postal directory code. After the viewer exits the set up mode,
15 microprocessor 22 retrieves the proper local channel number from channel mapping memory
28 each time the viewer selects a program source via remote controller 23. The ambiguity
resolution routine will now be described in more detail. In FIG. 4, it is assumed for
purposes of illustration that there are three channel lineups for the matching identifier,
namely channel lineups 44, 46, and 48. Initially, according to the routine, microprocessor
20 22 controls tuner 18 to scan the spectrum looking for the header field 34 of other hosts.
When another host is found, the local channel number from tuner 18 and the program source
name from header field 34 are stored in temporary memory 26 as a partial channel lineup.
The local channel number and source name of the other host are compared with the local
channel number and source name of each channel lineup in temporary memory 26 and the
25 channel lineup or lineups that do not match are eliminated from consideration. It is assumed
for purposes of illustration that the hosts for channel lineups 44, 46, and 48 are KCET and
WGN. As illustrated in FIG. 5, KCET is channel 28 and WGN is channel 20 in channel
lineup 44, KCET is channel 28 and WGN is channel 17 in channel lineup 46, and KCET is
channel 16 and WGN is channel 20 in channel lineup 48. Assuming that channel lineup 46
30 is applicable at the location of tuner 17, the scanning process will automatically create a
partial channel lineup of channel 28 for KCET and channel 17 for WGN. This partial
channel lineup is compared with channel lineup 44 to 48 to resolve the ambiguity in favor
of channel lineup 46.

35 This process of host scanning and comparison is continued until the ambiguity has
been resolved, i.e., until all the channel lineups but one have been eliminated. The
remaining channel lineup is transferred to memory 28 for
use in setting tuner 18.

1 If necessary to resolve the ambiguity, the spectrum can be also be scanned for program
sources that carry their name in the VBI as XDS data. In this case the host program sources
and the XDS data program sources are, preferably, both interrogated during the same scan.
Each time another such program source is found, the local channel number from tuner 18
5 and the program source name from the host or XDS field are stored in temporary memory
26 to expand further the partial channel lineup. The local channel number and source name
are compared with the local channel number and source name of each channel lineup and the
channel lineup or lineups that do not match are eliminated from consideration. This scanning
process is continued until the ambiguity has been resolved, i.e., until all the channel lineups
10 but one have been eliminated. The remaining channel lineup is transferred to memory 28
for use in setting tuner 18.

Although it is preferable to interrogate the hosts and program sources that carry XDS
data in intermixed fashion as they are encountered in the spectrum in a single scan to
determine the program source-local channel number relationship and build the partial channel
15 lineup, alternatively all the hosts can be sequentially interrogated followed by all the program
sources that carry XDS data in two or more separate scans. In either case, the scanning
process is terminated when the ambiguity has been resolved.

The scanning for hosts or XDS data to resolve ambiguity can be carried out during the
same spectrum scan which downloads the channel lineups and other program data. However,
20 if the channel line-ups appear early during the scan while the ambiguity resolving data appear
later during the scan, then all multiple line-ups within one postal code (zip-code) area must
be stored in memory temporarily until ambiguity resolving data arrives to help select the correct
channel lineup.

Since most microcontrollers are short of temporary memory (RAM), an alternative
25 approach is to execute two consecutive scans. The first scan stores all XDS and host channel
information, i.e., ambiguity resolving data, to create the partial channel lineup. The next
scan downloads the channel lineup data from the first host that is encountered. Since the
ambiguity resolving data is already in place, it can act as a "filter" to help select the correct
lineup from multiple lineups in the same postal directory code (zip code) area. Specifically,
30 as each channel lineup is downloaded from the VBI of the host, it can be compared with the
partial channel lineup so the downloaded channel lineup can be erased after it is determined
that it does not match the partial channel lineup. As a result, it is not necessary to store
temporarily in memory 26 more than several downloaded channel lineups.

Finally, as a last resort, if scanning in the described manner does not resolve the
35 ambiguity, specific source-local channel relationships applicable to the particular postal
directory code stored in the VBI as an ambiguity resolution routine could be added to the
partial channel lineup responsive to manual inputs from the viewer. The program source
name would be displayed on the screen as a prompt for the viewer to input the local channel

1 number that corresponds to the displayed program source name. Each time another program
source name is displayed, the local channel number keyed in by the viewer and the program
source name are stored in temporary memory 26 as a contribution to the partial channel
lineup. The local channel number and source name are compared with the local channel
5 number and source name of each channel lineup and the channel lineup or lineups that do not
match are eliminated from consideration. This process of manual viewer input is continued
until the ambiguity has been resolved, i.e., until all the channel lineups but one have been
eliminated. The remaining channel lineup is transferred to memory 28 for use in setting
tuner 18.

10 An alternative last resort procedure to determine the local channel numbers for
remaining program sources is as follows: The current program listings for the remaining
program sources are sorted by microprocessor 22 for display on a television screen 60, as
shown in FIG. 6. (The format of television screen 60 is derived from application Serial No.
08/475,395, filed on June 7, 1995, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by
15 reference.) These program listings, which are stored in memory 25 as part of the data base
of program listings for the electronic program guide, are displayed in an area 62. One of
the program listings is highlighted by a cursor 64 under the control of up/down arrow keys
of a remote controller (not shown). A description of the program corresponding to the
program listing highlighted in area 64 is displayed in an area 66. Microprocessor 22 controls
20 tuner 18 sequentially to display in an area 68 the real time, moving images of the programs
telecast by the remaining program sources. Microprocessor 22 selects for display in area 68
only the programs telecast from program sources that have not yet been matched with a local
channel number. The sequence can either advance automatically or responsive to a command
entered into a remote controller by the viewer. In either case, the job of the viewer is to
25 match the images in area 68 with the program listing in area 64 and the program description
in area 66. When the viewer sees images in area 68 for a program listing in area 64, the
viewer moves cursor 64 to that program listing and enters a command into a remote
controller to cause microprocessor 22 to store the program source identification from
memory 25 and the channel number from tuner 18 in memory 28 as a pair of the channel
30 map. Then, microprocessor 22 deletes the program listing from area 62 and the program
description from area 64. Consequently, as the channel lineup is created, the number of
program listings in area 62, the number of program descriptions in area 64, and the number
of sequential programs in area 68 diminish to zero so the process proceeds more rapidly.

35 The described embodiments of the invention are only considered to be preferred and
illustrative of the inventive concept; the scope of the invention is not to be restricted to such
embodiments. Various and numerous other arrangements may be devised by one skilled in
the art without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

1 **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

 1. A method for controlling a television tuner comprising the steps of:
 transmitting to the tuner television signals from a plurality of channels, one of
5 the television signals including as supplemental data a plurality of channel lineups and a
 unique geographic area identifier for each channel lineup;
 comparing the transmitted identifiers at the tuner with a user inputted geographic
 area identifier;
 storing the transmitted channel lineup for the transmitted identifier that matches
10 the user inputted identifier for future use as a valid channel lineup; and
 using the valid channel lineup to set the tuner in response to user inputted
 channel commands.

 2. A method for controlling a television tuner comprising the steps of:
15 transmitting to the tuner television signals from a plurality of channels, one of
 the television signals including as supplemental data a plurality of groups of channel lineups
 and a unique geographic area identifier for each group of channel lineups;
 comparing the transmitted identifiers at the tuner location with a user inputted
20 geographic area identifier;
 storing the transmitted group of channel lineups for the transmitted identifier
 that matches the user inputted identifier;
 determining which one of the group of channel lineups for the matching
25 transmitted identifier is valid for the television signals transmitted to the tuner location; and
 storing said one channel lineup for future use as a valid channel lineup; and
 using the valid channel lineup to set the tuner in response to user inputted
30 channel commands.

 3. The method of claim 2, in which the determining step comprises scanning the
 radio spectrum for television signals including as supplemental data a designation of program
35 source name to create a partial channel lineup, comparing the partial channel lineup with the
 stored channel lineups, and storing the matching channel lineup as the valid channel lineup.

1 4. The method of claim 3, in which the determining step additionally comprises:
 displaying on the screen of a television monitor a program source name;
 inputting a local channel number for the program source;
5 comparing the program source name-local channel number combination with the
channel lineups for the matching transmitted identifiers;
 if there is a match, storing the channel lineup as the valid channel lineup; and
 if there is no match, repeating the displaying, inputting, and comparing steps
10 until a match is found and a channel lineup is stored.

 5. The method of claim 2, in which the determining step additionally comprises:
 displaying on the screen of a television monitor a program source name;
15 inputting a local channel number for the program source;
 comparing the program source name-local channel number combination with the
channel lineups for the matching transmitted identifiers;
 if there is a match, storing the channel lineup as the valid channel lineup; and
20 if there is no match, repeating the displaying, inputting, and comparing steps
until a match is found and a channel lineup is stored.

25 6. The method of claim 1, in which the using step comprises inputting a
compressed code that represents channel, day, program length, and time; deriving a channel
command in terms of program source name; converting the program source name to a local
channel by means of the channel lineup; and setting the tuner to the local channel.
30

 7. The method of claim 1, in which the using step comprises displaying a program
schedule on the screen of a television monitor associated with the tuner; storing data that
represents channel, day, program length, and time of the listings of the program schedule;
35 linking a movable cursor on the screen to the stored listings; moving the cursor on the screen
to select a program listing; deriving a channel command in terms of program source name

1 from the cursor; converting the program source name to a local channel by means of the
channel lineup; and setting the tuner to the local channel.

5 8. The method of claim 1, in which the using step comprises inputting a program
source name into a remote controller, converting the program source name to a local channel
by means of the channel lineup; and setting the tuner to the local channel.

10 9. The method of claim 1, in which the geographic identifiers are postal directory
codes (zip codes).

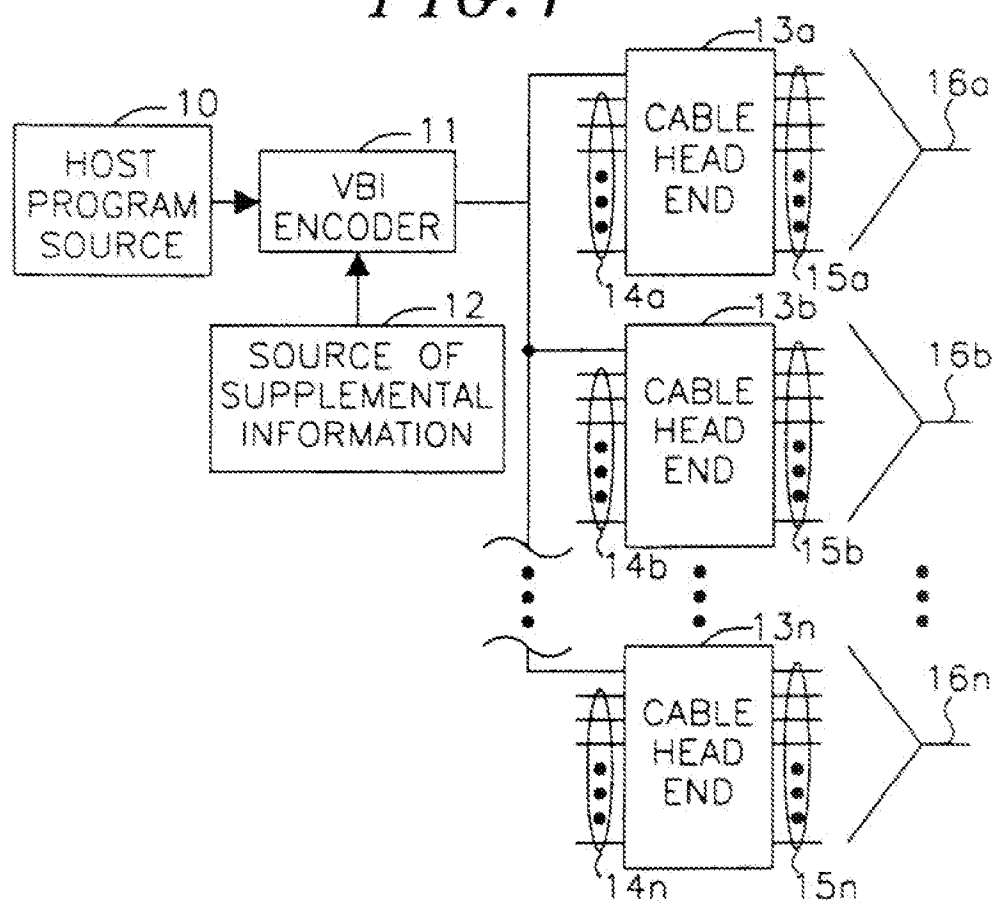
15

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FIG. 1

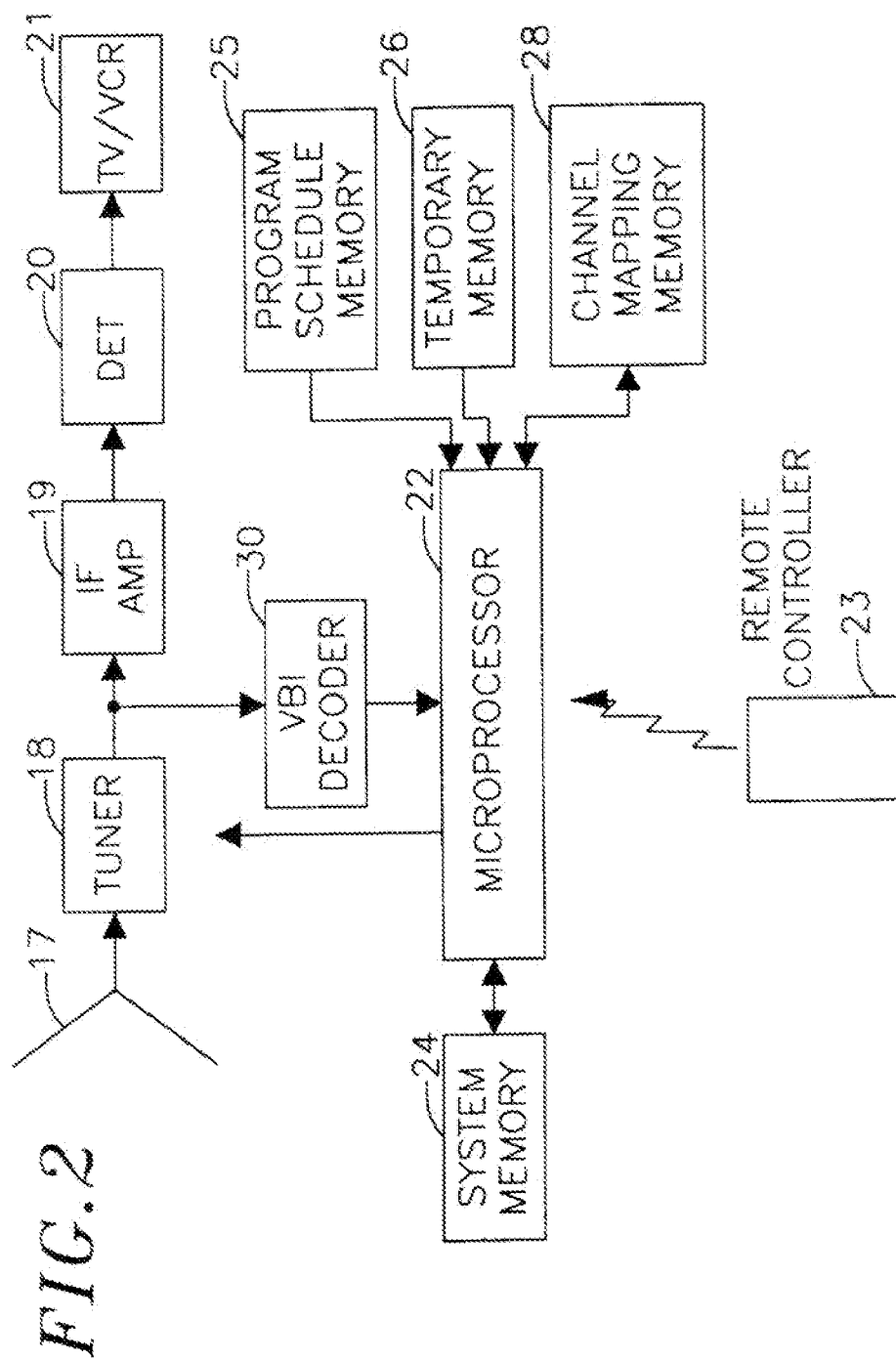


FIG. 3A

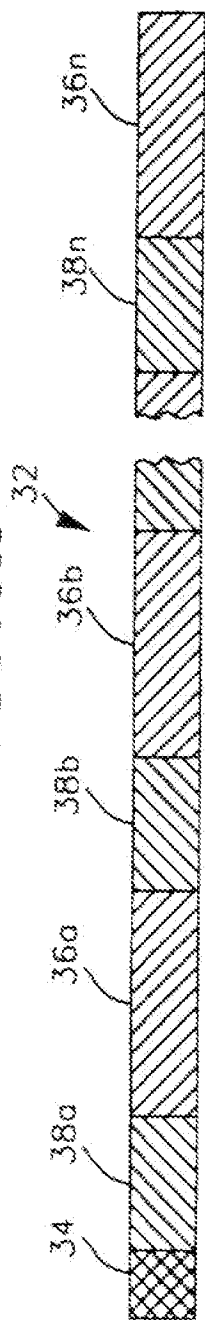


FIG. 3B

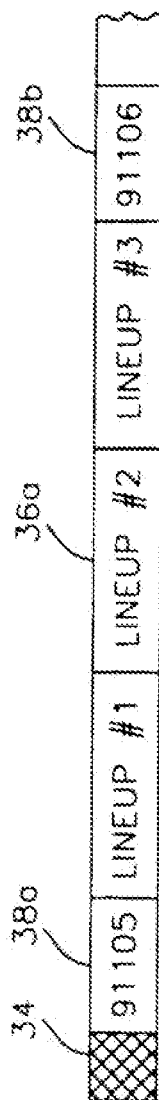
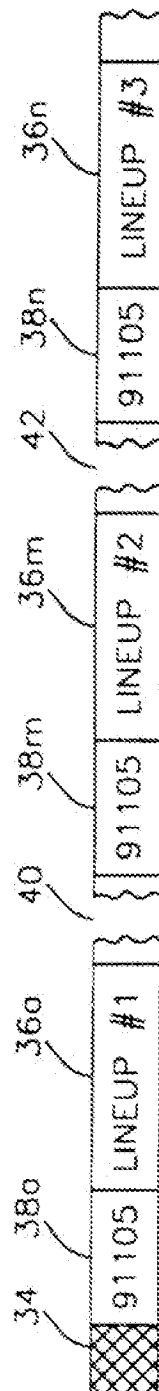


FIG. 3C



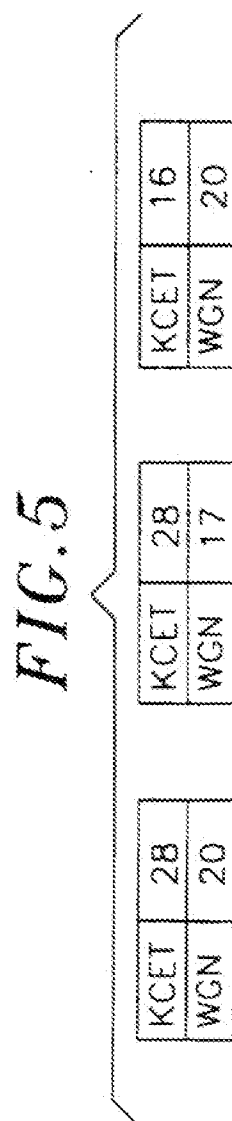
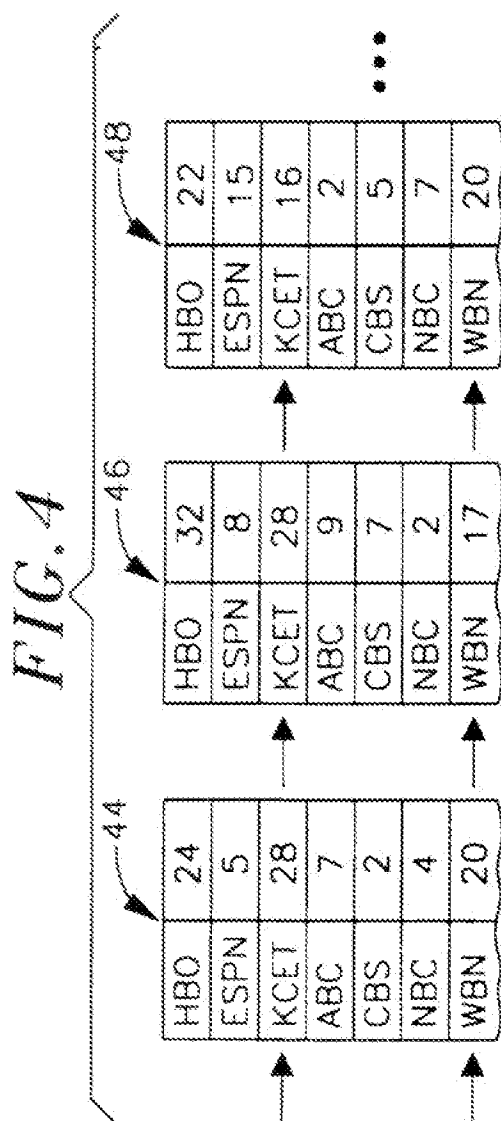
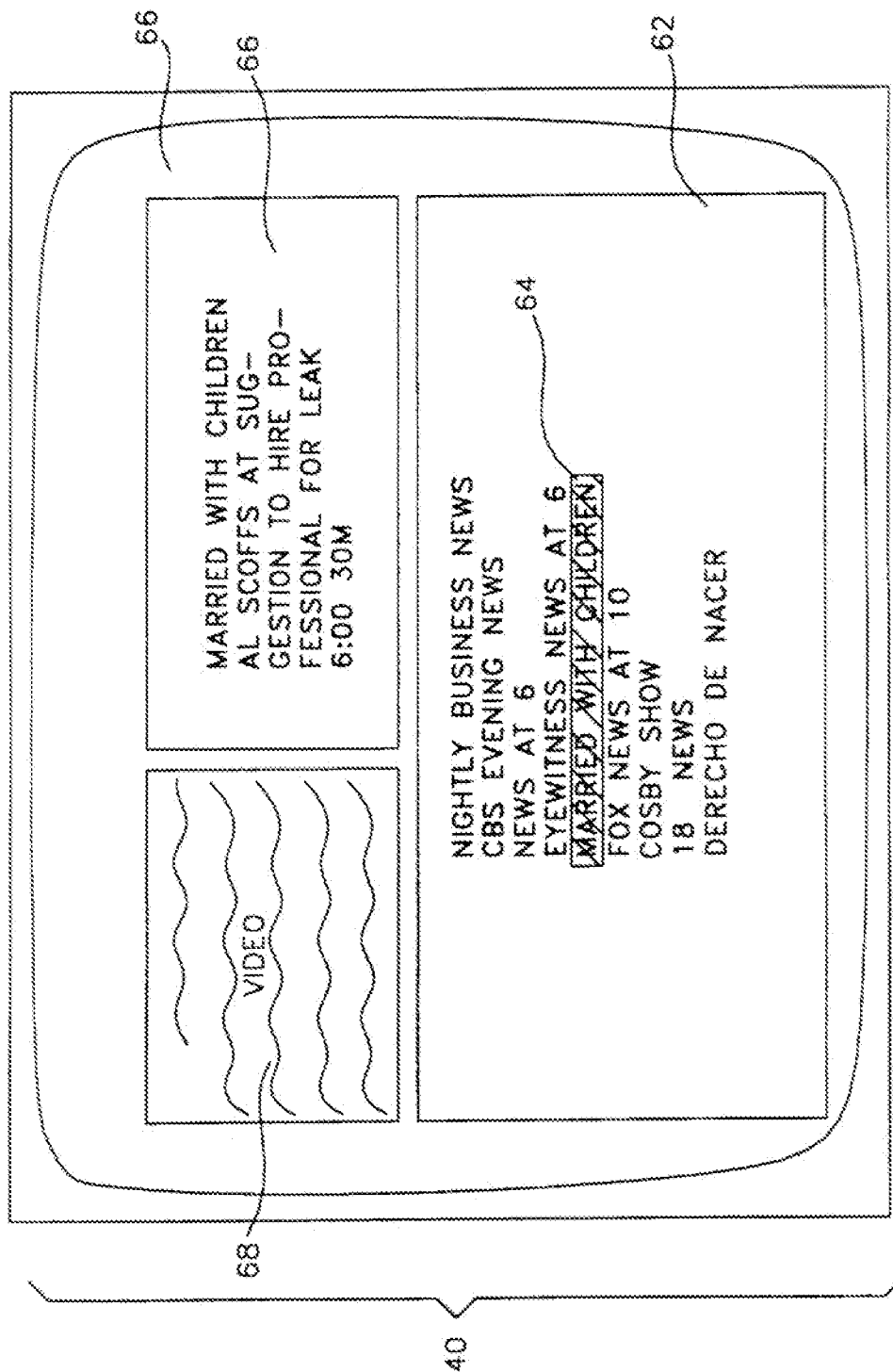


FIG. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/03238

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : HO4N 5/50, 7/08

US CL : 348/731, 460, 473; 455/158.5, 186.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 348/7, 10, 460, 468, 473, 476, 478, 570, 731, 732, 734, 906; 379/102, 104, 105; 455/3.2, 4.2, 6.2, 151.2, 181.1, 186.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

US Patent 4,894,714

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

none

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	US, A, 5,430,491 (PARK) 04 July 1995, abstract and fig. 2.	1, 2, 4, 5
A	US, A, 5,343,300 (HENNIG) 30 August 1994, abstract and figures 1a-1c & 5a-5b.	1, 2, 7
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☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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